

# SERBS DRIVE BACK AUSTRIANS; CAPITALS REMAIN QUIET

## ALL AMERICANS GET FOOD AND LODGING

Relief Committee Holding Part of Funds for Those on Continent.

## MANY BROUGHT TO LONDON

Exiles Reach Paris From Bern—Many More in Continental Cities.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There is not a single American now in London in need of relief. Board and lodging have been furnished to every one of those on the American committee's list who lacked funds.

The committee has had to deal with a large number of impostors, but the weeding out process has been most effective. Only a small part of the American Government fund is being spent, the committee reserving the money until the tide of American refugees from the Continent who are really in great need, reach England.

Arrangements have been made with the agents of the Southwestern and Chatham and also with the Great Eastern railways to meet Americans at the various frontiers and put them on trains bound toward England, the committee guaranteeing the fares.

The news that the Pennsylvania Railroad had given \$5,000 (\$25,000) for immediate relief and also the offers of various American railroads of free transportation for the refugees to their homes was received with enthusiasm. The general situation is so much relieved that fifty have surrendered their cabins to the committee.

## Exchange Rate Drops.

The exchange rate is now \$5 a sovereign.

The principal activities of the committee are devoted to the relief of Americans in Scandinavia.

It is understood that 5,000 American students in Germany are penniless, but arrangements to get them out of the country are practically completed. Cable transfers of American money are now possible and safe. American credit is suffering from the crisis splendidly.

American consuls have been advised how under the alien act of 1914 by the registration and identification of Americans they can get them into closed ports. Dr. Carl Svingen, the British Ambassador to the United States, is co-operating with the American committee, and British consuls on the Continent are instructed to treat Americans as British if they are suffering from any hardship.

By an extreme stretching of the rule the closed port of Southampton is open to American refugees.

Among those who arrived here from Havre today are W. C. Eustis and Chandler Hale of the State Department. Donald Harper, who came to London from Paris, is studying the operations of the committee here and will use the knowledge thus acquired to help the committee in the French capital.

## Urges Steamer for Masses.

Fred Vanduzer said today that there are 3,000 Massons here and suggested that the American lodges equip a steamer to take them home.

The body of Prof. Robert Harper, son of the ex-president of the University of Chicago, was cremated today.

Five hundred Americans left for Bristol this afternoon to embark on the steamer Royal George. Some Americans went aboard yesterday, not waiting to take a chance of getting accommodations.

A wealthy American dining sumptuously today in the Savoy showed a steamer ticket which he is going to use to get back home.

"Will you join my going party?" was his query to several friends.

The London residents' committee paid out \$100 (\$10,000) today on cable orders from their home banks. Hotel bills also were paid, pending the obtaining of transportation in some cases.

One victim of a bogus steamship agent reported today to have paid \$400 for a worthless "ticket" to the United States.

## EXILES FROM BERNE.

Americans Reaching Paris Tell of Swiss Spirit.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Half a dozen Americans have arrived here from Bern. It took more than forty-eight hours to make the journey. They report that the Swiss army is fully mobilized and every pass leading into Germany is manned.

One man told a story illustrating the spirit of the Swiss. A German in civilian clothes asked a harvester near Zurich how many Swiss troops were in the vicinity. The harvester drew back three paces, struck the scythe and the German's head rolled to the ground.

According to the latest news received in London, Mrs. Elizabeth Marburg and Mrs. Anne Morgan are still at Brides-les-Bains in Savoy, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe is in Spain. A. C. Heath and his wife of Boston, are in Paris. Mr. Heath is reported to have joined one of the volunteer corps.

Dr. Joseph P. Blake of New York has joined the American ambulance service. He is under the direction of the American hospital.

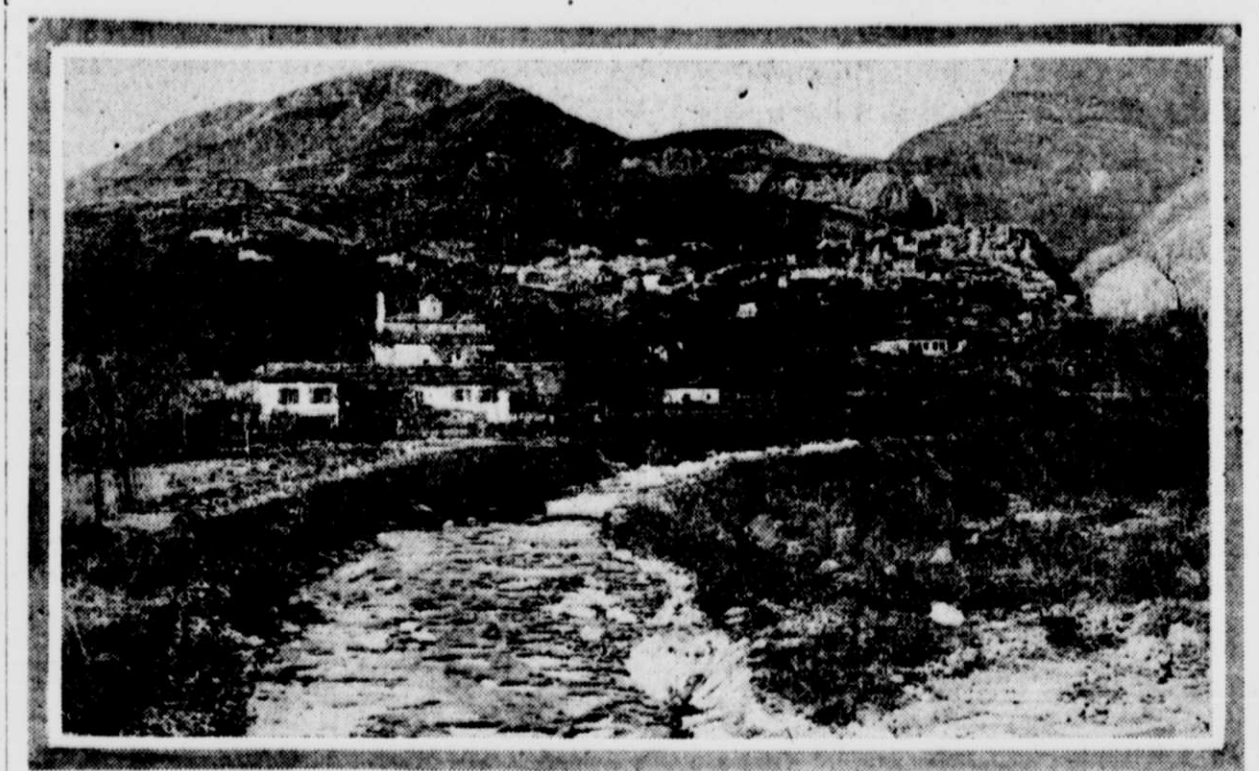
Mrs. George Munroe has undertaken to fill the vacant place of an expert clerk in her husband's bank.

Mrs. Larreta, wife of the Argentine Minister to France, was stopped at Bern on her way to France by automobile and not permitted to proceed. The Argentine Minister appealed to Ambassador Herriek, who brought the matter to the attention of the German Foreign Office. Mrs. Larreta was then allowed to continue her journey.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodd and the Misses Harriet and Katherine Dodd have arrived in Paris.

Charles H. Melzer has arrived from London. He is to see Mrs. Sarah Bern-

## AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS DESTROY ANTIVARI ON ADRIATIC, ONLY MONTENEGRIN SEAPORT



Antivari, Montenegro's seaport, which Austrian fleet has bombarded.

In bombarding and destroying Antivari, the Austrians dealt the Montenegrins the severest possible blow and at the same time gave their late ally, Italy, a hard sideswipe. They could not have hit Italy harder anywhere else in the world off her own soil, for Antivari is practically an Italian town. Italians form half the population. Italian is spoken almost as much as Serb, and Italian capital has developed the port and connected it by railway with the interior of Montenegro.

When King Nicholas wished to turn the tide of travel and traffic to his capital, Cetinje, away from the Austrian port of Cattaro, he called upon his son-in-law, the King of Italy, to help him. Through the King's influence Italian capital became interested in Antivari. The entrance to the harbor

from the Adriatic was dredged so that ships plying along the coast could find in this well protected body of water an excellent anchorage. Big storehouses for commerce and military supplies and large wharves and piers were constructed, a big Italian hotel was erected on the hillside and a railroad was built from the port to the town, a distance of about three miles.

Besides this the Italians constructed a railroad which is considered one of the most wonderful pieces of engineering in the world over the mountains from Antivari to Vir Pazar, on Lake Scutari, and at Vir Pazar they put into service a line of steamboats that run to Scutari, Albania, and to Riekkle and Plavitz, Montenegro. These enterprises were just this year beginning to be successful and profitable. King Nicholas had not been able to divert all the travel to his capital from Cattaro, but he has turned the bulk of it

and also of the freight to his own port. The Italians had succeeded in stealing a march on the Austrians for in controlling the lake entrance to Scutari they had taken a big step forward in the control of north Albania.

Antivari was an easy prize for the Austrian fleet. Although it is fortified its guns were too small to make much of an impression on Austrian warships.

The little villa of the Montenegrin Prince across the harbor, sailed away, leaving the Montenegrins and the Italian capitalists to make the best of the losses that had been inflicted upon them.

## MONTENEGRINS AGAIN TAKE SCUTARI, ALBANIAN CAPITAL

Advancing From Albanian Capital They Attack Austrians at Trebinje.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Despatches received here say that the Montenegrins have indeed advanced and have taken Scutari, which the Powers took away from them after the recent Balkan war. The Montenegrins also are reported to be attacking the Austrian lines at Trebinje, in Herzegovina, fifty-two miles southeast of Mostar.

Scutari was the particular prize for which the Montenegrins fought in the Balkan war and whose capture was the cause of special jubilation on their part. Its loss through the action of the Powers gave corresponding disappointment and the Montenegrins clung to the determination to regain the city at the first opportunity. Scutari, which has been the capital of Albania, has a population of about 20,000.

The Austrian bombardment of Antivari was resumed today.

It is reported that Italy has made a protest to Austria-Hungary against the firing on the body of the company's building at Antivari, which flew the Italian flag.

## AUSTRIANS QUIT SERBIA.

King Peter's Troops Now Operating in Bosnia.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Serbian legation in London issued the following statement to-night confirming the reports that the Austrians have abandoned their attempts to invade Serbia:

"After seven fruitless attempts to cross

hardly to arrange for a trip around the world.

Eleanora de Cisneros of the Metropolitan Opera arrived here from Milan Wednesday. She travelled from Modena to Chambery in a military train and came thence by automobile. She left Milan Sunday night. Mme. de Cisneros said all the Italians are itching for a war against Austria.

There are still 3,500 Americans registered with the American committee here who want to get home as soon as possible. The embassy has obtained consular reports of Americans living in France outside Paris, including Corsica and Algiers. The Americans living in Geneva have also been registered. It is believed the total is about 2,500, of whom there are 1,000 in Havre, 300 in Nice and 200 in Corsica.

An official of the French Ministry of War called on American Ambassador Herriek today and asked him if he would take charge of a personal letter found on the body of the first German officer killed in the war. Mr. Herriek will try to forward the letter to the officer's family through Washington or Rome.

Senator W. A. Clark is living quietly at a chateau near Fontainebleau with his wife. He said today that he cannot understand the unreasonable flight of Americans from France as there is no danger here.

Military Shops Open.

The Premier firm is displaying the new winter fashions to American buyers and announces that payment can be made on the usual terms. Other military houses are demanding cash before showing the styles.

Several Americans, including Miss Edith Peabody, said to be from Boston, Mass., have been arrested in Paris because they had no official permission to remain in the city.

Miss Peabody was taken into custody while she was wandering about the fortifications. She had no documents with her which would prove her identity and was

## 5,000 IN SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Government Won't Let Autos Leave the Country.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—It is estimated by British and American consular officers in Switzerland that 5,000 Americans and 10,000 English were held up in Switzerland by the outbreak of the war. The Swiss Government is preventing automobiles from leaving the country in order to save them for possible military operations. A number of American automobiles are among those held.

Swiss banks are charging 20 per cent. to cash American checks. American banking agencies in Switzerland are beginning to cash travellers' checks.

## MCGRANE PARTY IN PARIS.

Eighty Tourists to Eucharistic Congress Stranded—One Ill.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Eighty members of the pilgrimage to Lourdes, which is being conducted by John J. McGrane of New York, are stranded in Paris. Father O'Hearn of Rochester is ill.

This party of tourists left New York on July 1 on the Cunard steamer to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Lourdes. The last word from them was a cable despatch on July 31 saying that they had reached Lourdes.

The tourists are in the spiritual charge of Bishop Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester, and among them, besides a number of priests, are: Miss Ella R. Atkinson, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Helen M. Byrne, Hoboken; Miss Margaret M. Cloke, Brooklyn; Miss Katherine F. and Miss Mary E. Cody, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Draddy, New York; Miss Ella V. Gaffney, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. James Gilmartin, New York; Luke Healy, Jersey City; Mrs. Mary A. Kearney, Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary McKeown, Jersey City; Mrs. M. McMahon and Miss Sarah McQuaid, Brooklyn; Miss Margaretta Mylotte, Jersey City; Mrs. John Schreifer and Miss Rena C. Schreifer, New York; Miss Anna R. Selkirk and Thomas Selkirk, Jr., Brooklyn.

They fired a shot across their bows, but she refused to stop and the Amphion gave chase. The German ship fired one volley, but four round shot from the British ship sank her.

The captain of the Koenig Luise was furious when the boats crew from the Amphion took him and some of his sailors' captors. He had a revolver in his hand and his men say that he had threatened their lives if they made any move to surrender the ship. As he was being taken away to the military prison he flung his bundle into the English boat with a gesture of angry defiance. On the contrary, his men appeared to be quite contented and made friends with their captors.

After the sinking of the Koenig Luise the Amphion sighted another German ship and after a chase in which one shot was fired across her bows, the liner stopped. She proved to be the Harwich boat St. Petersburg, carrying the German Ambassador, Prince Liechowsky, to the Hook of Holland.

It was when the Amphion was returning to port that she struck the sunken mine. She gave two plunging jerks and then came an explosion which ripped up her fore part and lifted her heavy guns into the air. She sank in a few minutes. The Amphion's men were burned and scalded. A few wounded German sailors lie in the hospital here.

Belmonts at Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were at Carlsbad when last heard from.

Cleofante Campanini, the Metropolitan Opera House conductor, and his wife are at Marienbad. Geraldine Farrar is at Munich.

James Hazen Hyde is in Italy. The American chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday to consider means of giving practical aid to France by facilitating financial exchange.

Jacob H. Schiff was stopped by German officers at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Alvey A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, left Christiania several days ago, hoping to be able to reach England. He is stranded at Copenhagen.

Lieut. Greble, who accompanied President Wilson's sister, Mrs. George Howe, to Havre has not yet returned. Havre is overcrowded. The American Consul there has requested that steps be taken to prevent a rush of Americans to that port, as the hotels can accommodate no more and crossings to England are not certain.

The American Embassy staff worked all day Sunday attending to callers and answering cable messages regarding missing Americans.

The churches in Paris were largely attended today, an unusual number of men being among the congregations. Special masses for the soldiers were announced for Saturday in the week at Notre Dame, the Madeleine and St. Sulpice.

Joseph Caillaux, the former Minister of Finance, has been installed as an expert in the treasury department of the War Office.

## FRENCH CABINET ADJUSTING TRADE

Minister of Labor Confers With Labor and Commerce Leaders on Plans.

## STORES WILL BE REOPENED

Tales of German Cruelties Continue to Be Circulated in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, AUGUST 10.—Now that the work of starting the military campaign is well advanced, the French Cabinet is turning its attention to the task of adjusting industry, commerce and agriculture to the changed conditions which the war has brought. A million workers have been taken from industry for the army, thirty-eight millions of the population remain at home and must take care of themselves and the men at the front.

Mr. Couyba, Minister of Labor, is conferring daily with labor leaders, employers of labor and heads of chambers of commerce devising plans for the restoration of the country's business to as nearly a normal condition as is possible. Movements of freight are free now that the railways are being released from their military uses and steps are being taken to open stores and to reorganize factories which the mobilization order forced to suspend.

Unemployed town labor is to be sent to the farms under plans formulated by the Minister of Agriculture. Several thousand Frenchmen and foreigners have declared their willingness to go anywhere to help to save the crops.

Mme. Michel, wife of Gen. Michel, minister of labor, has organized a maternity bureau for the aid of the wives of soldiers. Several American women are taking part.

At midnight there is no word of the France or the Chicago of the French Line having sailed from Havre and it is unlikely that either vessel will be permitted to sail for several days.

Tell of German Cruelties.

Stories of German excesses are being told here. The Mayor of Warzage, who escaped to Holland, said that fourteen persons in that town were shot by the invaders.

One thousand Belgian volunteers left Paris today. They were wildly cheered and replied with cries of "Au revoir!"

M. de Freycinet, Inspector-General of Mines, has arrived in Paris from Ragatz. The trip took six days. He called on President Poincaré today. One of his entourage said that the intention of the Germans to make war on France was no secret in Switzerland, and the latter country began to mobilize its army before the declaration of war. It now has

250,000 men under arms and 50,000 more ready to respond to a call.

It is believed that the attitude of Switzerland forced Germany to change its entire war plans, which included a march through Swiss territory near Basle. Altkirch and the decisive victories of the Belgian army disconcerted the German General Staff.

Diplomatic representatives of the South American republics here have been asked to form a joint committee with Ambassador Herriek to care for their nationals.

The American Ambassador has offered his house as a meeting place for the committee, but his duties do not permit him to act as chairman of the committee.

The surest augury of France's success in the present war is that not only has she allies, but the state of mind of France of today is vastly different from that of 1870. Many writers call this fact to the attention of the world. Stephen Pinchon, at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:

"Look at the tranquility and resolution of our soldiers, their conscientious regard for duty. They left for the frontier without useless cries or noisy manifestations. There was no superficial excitement. The time of the year is the same as when we began our last war, but instead of Weissenburg, Froeschwiller and Forbach we have Liege, Altkirch and Muehlhausen."

Different Story Today.

The Comte de Mun writes in similar fashion.

"In 1870," he says, "there was no united plan of action for the French army. The army corps were scattered from Thionville to Strassburg and the enemy advanced upon us with nothing to stop it. The campaign was already won by Germany when the war started. What a change to-day! Germany's long prepared plan of campaign has been overturned. She hesitates to cross the frontier. It is we who cross."

The French Government, following its policy of not making one of the mistakes of 1870 in allowing the enemy to obtain too much information of French movements, has forbidden the publication even of casualty lists. A special office is to be established by the Government in Paris, where all inquiries of families of soldiers will be answered.

Lists of dead and wounded will be kept carefully and constantly revised, and special efforts will be made to establish identification beyond a doubt in order to avoid mistakes. No information will be given of the point where the engagement occurred.

MORE ENGLISH TROOPS.

Premier Announces Order to Raise Force of 100,000.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Minister of War, had directed that a second volunteer army of 100,000 men be raised.

The announcement is taken to indicate that the entire army now available has been ordered to the Continent and it is understood that a good part of it already has landed on the other side of the Channel.

T. P. O'Connor, speaking in the House of Commons to-day pleaded for relaxation of the present censorship. Cable-

grams are censored three times at London, three times at Waterville and three times at Canso, he said. American newspapers as a consequence of the rigid censorship are losing thousands of dollars, according to Mr. O'Connor.

He asked that the Postmaster-General allow trained journalists to cooperate with the censor. The Postmaster-General replied that he did not control the censoring.

## KING RELEASES MILITANTS.

Many English Suffragettes Benefit From Operation of War.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—King George ordered to-day the release from prison of all suffragettes who were serving terms for militant depredations. An announcement to this effect was made by Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Many women arrested during the last year under the "cat and mouse act" are affected.

## ASKS FOR U. S. WARSHIPS.

Ambassador Seeks Protection of Americans in Turkey.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Turkey. Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, has asked Washington to send warships to protect American residents.

## TO INVADE RUSSIA SOON.

German Reserves Reported to Be Concentrating on Border.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The German troops which have been operating in small detachments along the frontier are concentrating along the border in readiness to take the field. Bodies of cavalry and infantry reserves have occupied the positions in the border villages preparatory to the operations of the regular army.

German military aeroplanes are seen daily scouting in the direction of Kovno, in the province of the same name. No engagements of importance have occurred yet, but the skirmishing along the frontier continues.

## CANADIAN PORTS CLOSED.

Government Stops Shipping at Montreal and Quebec.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, ordered the ports of Montreal and Quebec closed to-day.

The military authorities are rushing big guns to Quebec via the Grand Trunk Railway with all possible speed.

## NO JAPANESE ULTIMATUM.

Embassy in London Knows Nothing of Censored Message.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It was declared at the Japanese Embassy to-night that they had absolutely no knowledge of the ultimatum reported yesterday and believe it to be untrue.

Tokyo, Aug. 10.—The Japanese press announces that the Government is resolved to do its duty toward its ally, England. Anxiety to preserve Japan's prestige will guide its loyal attitude.

A Tokyo despatch to the Daily News and Leader yesterday said: "An ultimatum has been issued in conformity with —" The remainder of the message evidently had been cut out by a censor, but it was suggested that the remaining words might have been "the treaty between Great Britain and Japan."

# ANENT THE WAR!

No, we are not going to raise retail prices on imported Perfumes and Toilet Goods until Manufacturers make an additional charge to us, which some of them have already done.

We shall follow our time honored methods of protecting the interests of our customers to the fullest extent.

Let's Americanize America. Now that our foreign friends have trouble in the family, we read that the seat of fashion is to be transferred from Paris to New York.

We have the Fashion and the Wheat, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Sugar and many of the crude Drugs and important medicinal chemicals right here in America.

We have Oils and Perfumes and Soaps and Extracts, produced in America. We make Brushes and Cutlery and Rubber Goods in America and all the rubber comes from South America. Patronize Home Industries. Learn how much America can do for you.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

# RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service